

JPRS 74243

25 September 1979

South and East Asia Report

No. 842



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74243	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.																											
4. Title and Subtitle SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT, No. 842			5. Report Date 25 September 1979																												
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.																												
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.																												
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)																												
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered																												
			14.																												
15. Supplementary Notes																															
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The report contains information on political, economic, sociological, and technological developments in the countries of South, Southeast, and East Asia.																															
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors																															
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b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms																															
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K																															
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 24																											
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price																											

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BRIEFS

ASEAN FOOD RESERVE--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has set up a food security reserve of 40,000 metric tons of rice. An initial stock of 5,000 metric tons will be available in a few days. This was announced yesterday by Philippine Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco at the end of a 2-day meeting of ASEAN agriculture ministers in Manila. Under the food security reserve scheme the Philippines and Indonesia will contribute 12,000 metric tons of rice each, Thailand 15,000 tons, Malaysia 6,000 tons and Singapore 5,000 tons. Other actions taken by ASEAN are cooperative efforts in raising both the food production and the living standards of ASEAN farmers, stopping the spread of plant and pest diseases, joint purchasing of fertilizers, pesticides and other essential agricultural inputs to cope with inflation. [Text] [Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

SHALE OIL DEVELOPMENT--Federal Parliament was told today that Australia's oil reserves would be doubled if deposits of shale oil in Queensland were developed. The minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, said the discoveries of shale oil at Julia Creek and Rundle were of great significance. He said the proven and inferred deposits at Rundle alone would double the country's present reserves. Negotiations were under way with the companies holding the leases there to work out the best possible way of developing the area. Mr Anthony said the project, if it went ahead, would involve a \$2,000 million investment. A special task force made up of various federal government departments had already been set up to help in the development of the project. Australia currently produces about 75 percent of its oil requirements and is self-sufficient in natural gas. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW]

ROK SUGAR CONTRACT--A new long-term sugar agreement has been reached with the ROK. The chairman of the Sugar Board in Queensland said today terms had been negotiated between the Queensland government's marketing agent, CSR Limited, and representatives of South Korea's sugar refining industry. The contract is for 1.2 million tons of raw sugar over a 5-year period with deliveries commencing early next year. The new contract succeeds the present agreement for 1 million tons which expires at the end of this year. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

ANTARCTIC TEAM MEMBER DIES--Canberra.--A member of the Australian Antarctic Research Team has died of exposure after being lost in a blizzard. Mr. Geoffrey Reeve, 40, of Blakehurst, NSW, was caught in 96-knot winds after losing his way near the base at Casey. He was unconscious when found by members of the team late Monday afternoon. He died soon after. Mr. Reeve, a mechanic and deputy officer-in-charge at Casey, was part of a group which had been carrying out experiments about 10 kilometres from the base. [Excerpt] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 8 Aug 79 p 1] Geoffrey Basil Reeve, 40, an electrical fitter-mechanic and deputy officer-in-charge of Casey Station, was in a party of six Australians camping at Robinson Ridge, a rocky outcrop about 10 kilometres from Casey. They were spending several days at the outpost for maintenance work and biological research. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 8 Aug 79 p 3]

BRIEFS

OILFIELDS COMPENDIUM--Sir, Apropos Sayamagyi Daw Kin Kin Pyone's letter (WPD 20 August '79) here is a rough sketch of the locations of oilfields in our Union of Burma; (1) Indaw, (2) Letpando, (3) Ayadaw or northern part of old Yenangyat, (4) Lanywa, (5) Cahuk or old Singu, (6) Yenangyang, (7) Old Minbu field (totally abandoned) (8) Mann, (9) Phalanyon, (10) Yethaya (renamed Ywathaya), (11) Pyalo, (12) Prome Hills, (13) Myanaung, (14) Shwepyitha, (15) Pyaye gas field, (16) Padaukpin, (17) Mindegyi, (18) Yenamma, (19) Tagaing, (20) Nagashandaung. Of these, (1) and (18) are believed to be running on co-opt basis; (7), (9), (10) are not working for the time being. Those, numbered (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (11), (12), (13), (14) are in operation while the remaining areas are either under suspension of testing developing as far as my knowledge goes. With Anodhissa Metta. Yours etc, Pagan U Khin Maung Gyi Rangoon, 21 Aug 79. [Letter to Editor] [Excerpt] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 27 Aug 79 p 5]

CSO: 4120

THREAT OF FAMINE GROWS IN PARTS OF COUNTRY

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, 4 Sep—The threat of famine grew in vast areas of central, north and eastern India today with large failure of winter crops due to drought.

Failure of the monsoon rains affected an estimated 11 million people with acute drought in all 13 districts of eastern Orissa State.

The production loss of the winter rice crop alone was estimated at more than three million tonnes valued at 3,500 million rupees (437 million dollars).

Loss of production in jute, groundnuts, rabi and other millets was estimated at more than 250 million rupees (31 million dollars).

The situation was as bad in northern Uttar Pradesh State with 49 of the state's 56 districts gripped by an unprecedented dry spell and damage to the winter crop estimated at 6,000 million rupees (750 million dollars).

In central Madhya Pradesh State 23 of the state's 45 districts were gripped by the worst drought in a decade.

The main winter crop had been widely destroyed accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total foodgrains production of the state, officials said.

Drinking water

State officials reported an unprecedented shortage of drinking water and some districts had been declared cholera-affected areas due to consumption of polluted water.

Agricultural workers in some districts were reported fleeing their villages to seek jobs in the towns and cities.

Official sources in Madhya Pradesh estimate that at least one-third of the paddy crop has already been lost.

If monsoon rains fail to arrive within the next two or three weeks the entire crop of more than four million tonnes may be lost.—NAB/Reuter

ORISSA DROUGHT SITUATION EXAMINED

Cabinet Reviews Conditions

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 28 Aug 79 p 10

[Text]

BHUBANESWAR, Aug. 27.—The Orissa Cabinet today reviewed the drought situation prevailing in almost all the 13 districts of the State and decided to take additional measures to save paddy and other crops and provide villagers with jobs.

An official spokesman told reporters that Rs 3 crores would be spent under a test relief programme.

A State Government official will carry a report on the situation to New Delhi tomorrow.

The Cabinet reviewed reports from district collectors. It appointed a committee of Ministers, officials and MLAs of different parties to keep a watch on the situation and recommend measures. Mr P. C. Mohanty, Revenue Minister, is chairman of the committee.

The spokesman said a Central team was likely to visit Orissa to assess the damage caused by drought. The State Government sent a report to the Centre earlier. Farmers will be provided with 1300 diesel-operated pumps.

The worst-affected areas comprise 60 blocks in Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sunderganj, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Phulbani and Ganjam districts.

Officials say there will be a large-scale crop failure unless there is abundant rain in the next 10 days. Rainfall in Orissa has been

40% less this year than the corresponding period in the past three years.

In Orissa, only 18% farm land is irrigated. The State-owned Lift Irrigation Corporation is trying to introduce schemes.

Prices of rice and vegetables have gone up. Reports of drinking water scarcity are being received. A Rs 5-crore scheme for the supply of water is being implemented. The State Government will seek additional funds from the Centre for the scheme.

The Centre will be asked to send 50,000 tonnes of wheat immediately to enable the State Government to undertake the Food-for-Work Programme on a large scale.

UNI and PTI add: Almost half of Uttar Pradesh has been affected by drought.

There has been no rain during the past fortnight in the State, except for the eight hill districts. Fifty per cent of kharif crops, particularly paddy, have been damaged.

Drought conditions prevail in Haryana, particularly in Rohtak district, owing to lack of rain during the past two months.

Kharif crops such as bajra, jawar, maize and pulses could not be sown in large areas and whatever was sown is withering away. Green fodder for cattle is scarce.

Severe Conditions

Madras THE HINDU in English 25 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] Bhubaneswar, Aug 23. The fear that the southwest monsoon might fail in the State this year is now confirmed. There was a 25 percent shortfall of rain for the year ending July 25.

The southern monsoon set in a fortnight later, but since over ten days many pockets in the State have been experiencing severe drought conditions. There was a total of 60 to 70 percent rainfall in the State.

The Oriasa Cabinet on Wednesday took a fresh look into the matter and came to the conclusion that 50 blocks in eight districts were in the grip of severe drought and that relief measures including food-for-work programme should be taken up immediately.

CSO: 4220

DROUGHT HITS VAST AREAS IN UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29—The Uttar Pradesh Government today declared 49 of the 56 districts in the State as drought-affected areas and ordered suspension of realization of agricultural dues from farmers in villages where more than 50% of kharif crops had been damaged, reports UNI.

An official Press release said that of the eight hill districts in the State, Nainital was also facing drought conditions.

According to Our Staff Correspondent in Ranchi: The spectre of drought looms large over south Bihar. There has been little or no rain in many areas during the past 15 days—the longest dry spell recorded after the great famine in Bihar in 1968, when two long dry spells, lasting for about two weeks were recorded during July and August.

A grey and dusty sky during this part of the season is quite unusual. If there is no rain in another ten days, the entire kharif crop may be destroyed.

Cuttack district may lose all its

kharif crops unless there is rain within the next couple of days, says UNI and PTL.

Official sources indicate that transplanting of crops had begun in the district's five agricultural areas following heavy rain in the first week of August. But, thereafter, rainfall has been poor causing considerable damage to paddy and other crops.

In Andhra, the State Government will take up a Rs-20 crore programme to provide relief in 126 drought-affected taluqs. The Chief Minister Mr M. Chenna Reddy announced here today.

The situation was grim in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts.

Our Special Representative in Chandigarh adds: The Haryana Cabinet today formed a sub-committee headed by its Revenue Minister to study drought condition in various parts of the State. The committee will estimate the extent of damage and suggest relief measures.

'ISI' REPORTS ON 1979-1980 ANNUAL PLAN

Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Sep 79 BK

[Text] In the annual plan for 1979-80, over 40 percent of the outlay, which comes to about 124,600 million rupees, has been earmarked for rural development. Agriculture and allied sectors get an amount of 18,150 million rupees. Sufficient funds have also been provided to promote irrigation and command area development, reports AIR [All-India Radio].

The annual plan document released on September 10 says as a result of the employment strategy of the current 5-year plan, an additional employment of over 5 million person-years was created last year. This is expected to increase by 1 more million person-years. An integrated rural development program would be taken up this year in 300 more blocks. Under the food for work program, it was proposed to utilise 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains to generate 600 million man-days of work. Additional employment would also be generated through additional irrigation facilities, other development programs, district industrial centers and expansion of village industries. The annual plan gives considerable importance to the revised minimum needs program. Under this, head states and union territories would get over 5,300 million rupees. Programs include rural electrification and roads, elementary and adult education, health, water supply and housing in villages and environmental improvement of urban slums.

On power generation, the document says that installed generation capacity would be increased by 2.8 million kilowatts during the current financial year. This would bring total generation capacity to nearly 32 million kilowatts. Twentyfive thousand new villages were expected to get electricity during the year. Over 5,800 million rupees have been earmarked for the petroleum sector.

About 2,900 million rupees have been provided for village and small industries as compared to last year's outlay of about 2,340 million. Large industries and minerals get over 25,000 million, with nearly 70 percent of it earmarked for iron and steel, petroleum, fertilisers and coal. New allocations relate to certain critical areas like fertilisers and cement.

BRIEFS

MOBILE LASER--India has made considerable advances in the use of laser beams for guided missiles. The Institute of Armament Technology near Pune, under the control of the Defence Research and Development Organisation, is engaged in developing its own laser equipment for different uses. The IAT is working on developing the latest technology for guiding missiles, anti-tank projectiles and other weapons. Research is being conducted for producing a mobile laser unit for field use. A typical gas laser such as helium-neon laser is normally operated with a high voltage power supply of about 3 to 5 kV. Laser units for field use would have to be much smaller, working on power supply from ordinary mobile generators like in the case of field radar units. The Institute is equipped with advanced physical, chemical and engineering laboratory facilities covering ballistic instruments, computer, low speed wind tunnel, gas laser, microwave teleprinter and T.V. circuit and holography. The Institute has a sizable collection of typical weapons systems utilised by the services. These include foreign weapons systems from the pre-World War I days to those of the World War II and after. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Aug 79 p 18]

DROUGHT IN UTTAR PRADESH--New Delhi, 26 Aug--Mass prayers were offered today in the drought-stricken North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Never in the past 40 years had the state, India's most populous with about 100 million inhabitants, faced such a prolonged and widespread dry spell in August, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said. Many areas have received no rain since last month. Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Minister Rajinder Singh said 35 out of 56 districts were partly or totally affected. Between 60 and 70 percent of the crops, mainly rice and sugarcane, were damaged in drought-hit areas, he said. Crops worth about 140 million rupees (17.5 million dollars) were damaged in Allahabad District. NAB/Reuter. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Aug 79 p 5]

USSR BAUXITE-COAL EXCHANGE--New Delhi, 3 Sep--India may import coal from the Soviet Union in exchange for Indian bauxite and aluminum, a senior Government official said. At a meeting in Madras Sunday, federal Steel Secretary Mantosh Sondhi said: "India may import coking coal from the Soviet Union under a long-term agreement." India imported on [as printed] million metric tonnes of coking coal last year, mainly from Poland, to feed its steel mills. Although it is one of the world's major coal producers, India lacks the high grade of coking coal required for steel production.--NAB/UPI [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Sep 79 p 2]

CSO: 4220

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM CONVEYS VIEWS ON REFUGEES, CAMBODIA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Hardi SH, Indonesian ambassador to Vietnam, could not give any guarantees to President Soeharto about the results of his mission to convey Indonesia's views on the Cambodian problem and Vietnamese refugees to the Government of Vietnam. Hardi said this after reporting to the chief of state in the Bina Graha on Tuesday morning.

Hardi said he will try to the best of his ability to achieve maximum results in making the Hanoi government understand Indonesia's views.

He noted that relations between Vietnam and Indonesia had begun to improve following the visit of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to Indonesia. Yet, lately, the situation has grown complex due to the emergence of two problems, namely, Cambodia and Vietnamese refugees.

According to Hardi, the refugee problem hurts Vietnam's prestige, for it is said that Vietnam cannot supervise efforts to halt the flow of refugees.

According to Hardi, it can definitely be closely controlled. Success in this matter is a precondition to good relations between Indonesia and Vietnam and between ASEAN and Vietnam. Otherwise, the prospects for good relations between Indonesia and Vietnam are remote.

As for Cambodia, Ambassador Hardi said that Indonesia's position is that the problem can be settled by letting the Cambodians create their own system of government free from foreign interference.

Responding to a correspondent's question, Hardi said the stream of refugees from Vietnam is an outgrowth of the Sino-Vietnam dispute. As an example, he cited the case of an employee at the Indonesian Embassy in Hanoi who is of Chinese descent. He was forced to leave his job and was expelled by the Government of Vietnam, even though he had worked there for 22 years.

GOVERNOR OF IRIAN JAYA AT ODDS WITH DEPUTY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Jul 79 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] A serious disagreement prevails between Irian Jaya Governor Sutran and his deputy, Elias Pariendei, according to two members of the Irian Jaya regional legislature.

Tony Rahail and G. Wanggai, the two legislators, met with the faction coordinator of the Indonesian Democratic Party, Prof Usep Ranuwijaya, in the Parliament Building on Monday. They reported routine organizational problems in Indonesia's easternmost area.

Tony Rahail said the dispute is serious because it interferes with the smooth functioning of the various government organs. It was not explained where this disruption is occurring, but it is believed to be having a wide influence on Irian Jaya society.

He said the conflict began in 1978. Tony Rahail did not cite the causes of the dispute, but noted that the matter was "generally known."

When asked if the disagreement was over patronage, the two regional legislators were not able to give satisfactory answers.

Meanwhile, Usep Ranuwijaya, in response to a query, stated that the dispute between the governor and his deputy was most unfortunate.

He emphasized that the problem must be settled immediately, since Irian Jaya borders on Papua New Guinea.

"That area is unsettled, so we must achieve security and political stability," he noted.

He said that the Indonesian Democratic Party would quickly seek a statement from the Department of Internal Affairs about whether or not it has any plans for resolving the problem.

Responding to a question about whether the dispute is linked to the recent statement of the minister of defense and security/army commander, Usep said "no."

General Jusuf told the press recently that after East Timor, he will give serious attention to the problems of development in Irian Jaya.

Usep said General Jusuf's attention is most welcome. He is certain that the general's attention to the area will solve the problem of the lack of harmonious relations between the governor and his deputy.

9197

CSO: 4213

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST JAPANESE RED ARMY TERRORISTS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN MINGGU in Indonesian 1 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Interpol is seeking Yukiko Ekita, an attractive young female Japanese Red Army terrorist, who once checked out Halim Perdana Kusumah Airport thoroughly, according to a reliable source.

Japanese embassies recently widely distributed pictures of wanted Red Army personnel in various nations. In addition to Yukiko, others at large. They include Fusako, Shigenubu, Ayako, (Daidoj), and a dozen others. They reportedly plan to attack meetings of international leaders, including the ASEAN ministers' meeting in Bali, the summit conference in Tokyo, and other important gatherings.

JAL confirmed that a beautiful woman terrorist, Yukiko Ekita, visited Indonesia and had scouted out Halim Perdanakusumah Airport.

It was not clear who accompanied her, or what airline had been used. Her embarkation point was not revealed.

However, as a result of the information conveyed to the embassies and to Indonesia, Halim Airport was very tense and very busy at the beginning of June. Officials of the (Satpam) Sky Marshal's unit, Halim, thoroughly checked all passengers going abroad or leaving for Bali. As a result, airline flight schedules were disrupted, and several flights to Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo were late.

At that time it was indicated that the problem was infiltration by Japanese Red Army members.

Without exception, the hand luggage of all passengers was examined individually. Male and female officials made body searches of all passengers, since the officials did not trust the warning detectors installed at the entrance to the departure area. As a further precaution, they carefully rechecked hand luggage outside the terminal gates leading to the flight deck, and the passengers were searched again.

Recently, immigration detained a Japanese man named Yushiaki Yamada. This man, a passenger on a flight from Kuala Lumpur, closely resembled a wanted man. Even his hair style was similar.

Moreover, his birth date--1 January 1949--was close to that of the Yoshiaki Yamada who is being sought by Interpol. Halim immigration quickly contacted the responsible authorities. Evidently, the man had been closely checked by the Indonesian Embassy in Tokyo before departing for Jakarta. He was permitted to leave the airport after it was agreed that his sponsor, an official of P. Pwa Company, headed by Ir SS would write a statement about him.

9197

CSO: 4213

HENG SAMRIN'S STATEMENTS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

En Route to Havana

Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to have extended recognition to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is giving Kampuchea inestimable assistance in building a new life. This was said in a TASS interview by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He stopped over in Moscow on his way to Cuba.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary hateful clique left behind an onerous legacy to the Kampuchean people, Heng Samrin said. Almost all plants, schools, hospitals and residential houses were destroyed. Over three million innocent people died at the hands of butchers. The country suffered an enormous damage.

After January, 1979 when the people, led by the National United Front for the Salvation, took power into their own hands, very important changes have taken place in Kampuchea. Life in the country has been fully normalized. Factories are being restored and so are schools and medical institutions.

The Kampuchean people are selflessly building a new life, a new socialist society. We are encountering enormous difficulties but we are confident that we shall be able to overcome them by relying on the solidarity of the peaceloving peoples of the world and the support of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union.

The People's Revolutionary Council is the only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people. It devotes all its efforts to overcoming as soon as possible the consequences of a more than three-year reign of genocide and terror that were practiced by the bloody regime of Beijing's henchmen.

Calls Situation 'Irreversible'

Moscow Radio in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The leader of Kampuchea's United National Salvation Front and chairman of the country's People's Revolutionary Council, Heng Samrin, has stopped over in Moscow on his way to the nonaligned summit conference in Havana. Here is what he said in his interview for Radio Moscow.

[Heng Samrin--begin recording in Cambodian fading to English translation] On 7 January this year, the Kampuchean people toppled the profascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime that had been practising genocide against its own people and that had annihilated 3 million Kampucheans, says Heng Samrin. In this way, the Kampuchean people have frustrated the scheme of Chinese hegemonists who attempted to capture the country and turn it into a springboard for implementing their expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. Now the Kampuchean people are freed from the yoke of the bloody dictatorship. They have become true masters of their country. They are resolved to defend their revolutionary gains and build a new life. Kampuchea's revolutionary armed forces, actively supported by the whole nation, have destroyed the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. This has dealt a severe blow against the schemes of the Beijing expansionists and all reactionary forces that have given them military aid and attempted to save them from destruction for half a year. The Kampuchean people now have everything that is required for peaceful life and for creative work in all spheres. The course of history cannot be reversed and the Kampuchean people cannot be deprived of the result of the victory they won on 7 January. Kampuchea's international prestige is growing. The just cause of the Kampuchean people is supported by all peace-loving forces of the world. The 4 million Kampucheans that have survived have just one goal, to eliminate the aftermath of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and build a new life. The nation resolutely follows a policy of peace, independence, friendship and nonalignment. It strives to consolidate the ties of friendship with the people of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries. It makes an active contribution to the nonaligned movement and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and promotes international cooperation. The People's Revolutionary Council is the only legitimate and true representative of the Kampuchean people. It alone can represent the Kampuchean people in all the international organizations and at all international forums. [end recording]

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CO-OPS FORMED, MOBILIZATION DRIVE CONTINUES

Oudomsai, Attoupeu

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 13 Jun 79 p A2

[Text] From the day the Party Committee and the District Administrative Committee opened the mobilization campaign to establish agricultural cooperatives, the people of various localities in [Meuang] Houm District, Oudomsai Province decided to change from individual production to the benefits of collective production with its democratic administration. Up to now they have established 12 agricultural cooperatives which have a total of 2,444 members, 700 hectares of rice fields and 418 hectares of other crop fields, 565 draft animals, plows and harrows and more than 1,000 production implements. They also handed over 1,037,900 kip as capital to carry out the tasks at hand.

At the end of May the people of Ban-Tha-uan, [Tasseng] Houai, Deua Centon, [Meuang] Sanamsai District, Attoupeu Province established an agricultural cooperative which included 186 working members, more than 65 hectares of rice fields, 197 draft animals and complete production equipment.

At present the members of the agricultural cooperatives in these villages and districts are beginning to till the fields and plant crops as a political drive so that this year's production will surpass previous years.

Pathoumphon, Champassak

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Jun 79 p A3

[Text] Recently the people of villages at Km 19, 20, 16, 35, and Ban Tanpiao and Ban Muang, [Tasseng] Ban Muang, Canton [Meuang] Pathoumphon District, Champassak Province voluntarily decided to change from small-scale individual, scattered production to collective socialist activity; they set up six agricultural cooperatives with 1,228 members, 137 hectares of rice fields and 100 draft animals.

These agricultural cooperatives were established according to the party program. Up until now the members of these cooperatives have been urgently rushing to till their fields.

Sayaboury Mobilization

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Jun 79 p A4

[Text] In the period from 8 to 12 June the administrative committee of Sayaboury Province held a meeting to reveal the details of the first National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives. The meeting included 120 cadres from various areas throughout the province.

In the meeting documents containing methods to build cooperatives were distributed as well as other documents on agricultural cooperatives. After 5 days of research and study, the meeting closed. It was a brilliant success.

In addition, on 12 June, the administrative committee of [Meuang] Chomphet District, Luang Prabang Province held a meeting on agricultural cooperatives which included 60 cadres and members of agricultural cooperatives from localities throughout the district. This meeting will last until 18 June.

Phon Thong, Champassak

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 Jun 79 p A5

[Text] At the beginning of June the people of Ban Oupalat, Ban Chik and Ban Phonsawan of [Meuang] Phonthong, Canton and District Champassak Province, who had not joined an agricultural cooperative during last year's planting season clearly understood the direction of the party in turning to collective socialist production with its great efficiency. They voluntarily decided to become members of an agricultural cooperative in their own village which included 29 families, 136 people, 29 hectares, and 32 draft animals.

After they had been received as members, the administrative committee and the inspection committee spread them throughout the groups of the cooperative and assigned duties according to the skills of the individual.

Samakhisai, Attapeu

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 19 Jun 79 p A1

[Text] At the beginning of 1979, the multi-ethnic people of Ban Saphao and Ban Thahin [Meuang] Samakhisai District, Attapeu Province voluntarily decided to change from individual scattered production to collective, socialist production by establishing two agricultural cooperatives. These

include 67 families made up of 343 people. For draft power they have 38 water buffalo. There are also 55 hectares of rice fields and a number of production implements.

The agricultural cooperatives were established according to the regulations and the temporary regulations of the party. Now they are rushing to till their fields to be ready for the season.

Viang Phou Kah, Louang Namtha

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 19 Jun p A4

[Text] At the beginning of June the people of Ban Thafa, [Taseng] Thafa Canton, [Meuang] Viang Phou Kha District, Louang Namtha Province voluntarily decided to change from small-scale scattered production to modern socialist production by establishing an agricultural cooperative. It included 97 families, 223 people, 117 hectares of rice fields, 164 plows and harrows and other production equipment.

After it was established, they called a meeting to choose the administrative committee and the inspection committee and to divide up into detailed production units.

The agricultural cooperative was established after the people received strong encouragement to mobilize from various levels of the guidance committee for agricultural cooperatives. It was done correctly according to the direction of the party, a voluntary basis. They saw the advantage of collectivism and democratic administration. Presently this agricultural cooperative has resolutely begun to till the fields.

Meuang Sing, Louang Namtha

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 22 Jun 79 p A1

[Text] Recently the people of Ban Chiang-in, [Taseng] Viang Canton, [Meuang] Sing District, Louang Namtha Province decided to establish an agricultural cooperative. It had 149 members, 66 hectares of rice fields, 22 draft animals, 3,320 kilograms of rice seed and a number of other production implements.

After it was established they chose an administration committee and an inspection committee and divided up into detailed production teams to be sure that the production plans would be successful.

The change of these people made from scattered individual production to highly efficient collective, socialist production was undertaken after strong encouragement to mobilize from various levels of the guidance committee cadres for agricultural cooperatives.

Pak Se, Champassak

Vientiane KHOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Jun 79 p A3

[Text] On 10 June the people of Ban Houai Lao, [Taseng] Donkho Canton, [Meuang] Pakse District, Champassak Province voluntarily decided to change from small-scale individual production to collective socialist production by establishing an agricultural cooperative. This included 81 families, 455 members, 26 hectares of rice fields and 81 draft animals.

As of now throughout Pakse District 22 agricultural cooperatives have been set up. This raises the total number of cooperatives in the country to 1,739. These include 52,836 families, 304,705 members and 72,736 hectares of cultivated land.

More in Louang Namtha

Vientiane KHOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 27 Jun 79 p A1

[Text] During this cultivation season the people of Ban Pong, Ban Nanoi, Ban Thongkhua, Ban Mai, Ban Pasak, Ban Mali, Ban Namthounghouaikhing and Ban Bouamphiang of [Taseng] Banpung Canton, [Meuang] Namtha District, Luang Namtha Province, numbering 404 families with 219 people voluntarily decided to establish nine agricultural cooperatives. Each would have about 500 members. They have 487 hectares of rice fields, 250 draft animals and complete production equipment.

As of now throughout [Neuang] Namtha District there are a total of 30 agricultural cooperatives. This raises the total number of cooperatives throughout the country to 1,789. These include 56,708 families, 318,780 members and 74,981 hectares of cultivated land.

Sayaboury, Champassak

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] At the beginning of June the people of Ban Sang, Ban Kouk and Ban Kham of [Taseng] Sianglom Canton, and Ban Sayaboury Province and the people of Ban Takit, [Taseng] Houaikh Canton, [Meuang] Bangchiang-chaloensuk District, Champassak Province voluntarily decided to establish six agricultural cooperatives. These include 428 families and 2,034 members. They have 624 hectares of rice fields, 628 draft animals and complete production equipment.

Up until now throughout the country 1,738 agricultural cooperatives have been established. These include 52,755 families and 304,251 members. They have 72,710 hectares of cultivated land.

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC DISCUSSED--Philippine-Chinese negotiations for China's importation of 300,000 tons of coconut oil will start soon in Beijing. Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin informed President Marcos yesterday that China is eager to carry out the provisions of the trade protocol agreement providing for the coconut oil purchase. The matter was discussed in yesterday's meeting of the cabinet. Ongpin said he has organized a negotiating team to discuss the coconut oil importation by China. During the cabinet meeting President Marcos also increased the membership of the cabinet Standing Committee. The new members are Industry Minister Ongpin and Economic Planning Minister Gerardo Sicat. The original members are Minister Cesar Virata of finance as chairman, Public Highways Minister Vicente Paterno and Budget Minister Jaime Laya as members. The committee is the action team of President Marcos in handling economic problems. [Text] [Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW]

RICE EXPORTS--Some 302,000 cavans of quality rice from southern Tagalog will be shipped by the National Grains Authority to Malaysia, Brazil and Indonesia. Since the Philippines first exported 15,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia in 1977, the country's total exportation including those sold to Malaysia and Brazil has reached 279,000 metric tons. [Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW]

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